Literatur zu

Monitoring in der Anästhesie
Überwachung der neuromuskulären Blockade – Methoden und Geräte

Dirk Nauheimer • Götz Geldner


6 Mencke T et al. Laryngeal morbidity and quality of tracheal intubation: a randomized controlled trial. Anesthesiology 2003;98:1049–56


8 Brull SJ. Indicators of recovery of neuromuscular function: time for change? Anesthesiology 1997;86:755–7


13 Fruergaard K et al. Tactile evaluation of the response to double burst stimulation decreases, but does not eliminate, the problem of postoperative residual paralysis. Acta Anaesthesiol Scand 1998;42:1168–74

14 Heier T, Caldwell JE. Impact of hypothermia on the response to neuromuscular blocking drugs. Anesthesiology 2006;104:1070–80


16 Hemmerling TM et al. Comparison of phonomyography with balloon pressure mechanomyography to measure contractile force at the corrugator superciliii muscle. Can J Anaesth 2004;51:116–21


19 Capron F et al. Can acceleromyography detect low levels of residual paralysis? A probability approach to detect a mechanomyographic train-of-four ratio of 0.9. Anesthesiology 2004;100:1119–24

20 Hemmerling TM et al. Phonomyography and mechanomyography can be used interchangeably to measure neuromuscular block at the adductor pollicis muscle. Anesth Analg 2004;98:377–81, table of contents

